

## SYRUP OF FIGS



It cures all the ailments to which all who realize

the importance to

Human Health and Happiness,

of a truly healthy, elegant and effective liquid laxative

to cleanse the System when bilious or

constipated, to dispel Colds and Headaches, and to

Permanently Cure

Habitual Constipation

The California Liquid Fruit Remedy

SYRUP OF FIGS

Possessing all the above qualities, rapidly becoming

the universal favorite, especially with ladies and

children, as it is pleasant to the taste, and perfectly

SAFE IN ALL CASES.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

For Sale in 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles

By all Leading Druggists.

PAST ALL PRECEDENT!

OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED

A. S. L.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1888, for

educational and charitable purposes, and its

franchise made a part of the present State

Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming

Popular vote.

In the Grand Extraordinary Drawings (take

place semi-annually, (June and December),

and its Grand Single Number Drawings (in

each of the other ten months in the year,

and are all drawn in public, at the Academy

of Music, New Orleans, La.)

We do hereby certify that we supervise the

arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-

annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lot-

tery Company, and in person manage and

control the Drawings themselves, and that the same

are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in

good faith toward all parties, and we authorize

the Company to use this certificate, with the sig-

nature of our signatures attached, in its advertise-

ments.

J. F. E. E.

Commissioners.

We the undersigned, Banks and Bankers, do

pay all Prizes drawn by the Louisiana State Lot-

tery which may be presented to our counters.

R. M. WATKINS, Pres. of Nat'l Bk.

P. L. LANAUX, President State Nat'l Bk.

A. B. DUBOIS, Pres. of Nat'l Bk.

C. L. KOHN, Pres. Union Nat'l Bk.

GRAND DRAWING at the Acad-

emy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, De-

cember 18, 1888.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000

100,000 tickets at \$4; Halves, \$20; Quarters,

\$10; Eighths, \$5; Twentieths, \$2; Fortieths, \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE of \$600,000 are.....\$600,000

1 PRIZE of 20,000 are.....20,000

1 PRIZE of 10,000 are.....10,000

1 PRIZE of 5,000 are.....5,000

2 PRIZES of 2,500 are.....5,000

15 PRIZES of 500 are.....7,500

25 PRIZES of 200 are.....5,000

50 PRIZES of 100 are.....5,000

500 PRIZES of 20 are.....10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Prizes of \$100 are.....\$10,000

100 Prizes of 50 are.....5,000

100 Prizes of 25 are.....2,500

THREE-NUMBER TERMINALS.

50 Prizes of \$50 are.....\$2,500

50 Prizes of 25 are.....1,250

TWO-NUMBER TERMINALS.

50 Prizes of \$20 are.....\$1,000

50 Prizes of 10 are.....500

\$146 Prizes amounting to.....\$2,118,800

For Club Rates, or any further information

desired, write legibly to the undersigned,

dearly stating your residence, with State,

County, Street and number. More rapid re-

turn mail delivery will be assured by your en-

closing an envelope bearing your full address.

Send Postal Notes, Express Money Orders,

or New York Exchange in ordinary letters.

(Currency by Express (at our expense) ad-

dressed.

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

Or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

Address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

New Orleans, La.

Remember

that the presence of

General Beauregard

and Early, who are in charge of the drawings,

is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integ-

rity, that the chances are all equal, and that

no one can possibly divine what numbers will

draw a Prize.

REMEMBER, also, that the payment of

Prizes is guaranteed by the National Bank

of New Orleans, and the tickets are signed by

the President of an institution, whose char-

tered rights are recognized in the highest

courts; therefore beware of all imitations or

suspicious schemes.

W. S. MOORE,

DENTIST.

Office—Second street, in opera

house building. Nitrous oxide

gas administered in all cases.

D. DEWITT C. FRANKLIN,

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Office: Sutton Street, next

door to Postoffice.

JACOB LERN,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

Fresh Bread and Cakes made daily and

delivered to any part of the city. Parties and

weddings furnished on short notice. No. 25

Second Street.

## THE MESSAGE

Of President Cleveland to the  
Fiftieth Congress.A Review of the Country's Pro-  
gress in the Past Century.A WARNING AGAINST THE COMBINING  
OF WEALTH AND CAPITAL.THE CONSIDERS A REVISION OF THE  
TARIFF LAWS THE REMEDY.The Suspension of the Further Passage of  
Silver Recommendations—Also the Forma-  
tion of New Courts to Relieve the Su-  
preme Court, the Amendment of Laws  
Relating to Public Lands, A Plan for  
United States Prisoners, and Revision of  
Pension Laws—References Made to the  
Sackville Incident.President Cleveland's annual message, sent  
to Congress Monday night, with a review of  
the material progress of the country during  
the first century of its existence as a nation,  
and an exhaustive argument in favor of  
tariff revision. Nearly one-fourth of the  
message is devoted to a consideration of  
these topics. The President says:As you assemble for the discharge of the  
duties you have assumed as the representa-  
tives of a free and generous people, your  
meeting is marked by an interesting and im-  
pressive incident. With the expiration of  
the present session of the Congress, the first  
century of our constitutional existence as a  
nation will be completed. Our survival for  
one hundred years is not sufficient to assure  
us that we no longer have dangers to fear in  
the maintenance, with all its promised  
blessings, of a government founded upon the  
freedom of the people. The time rather in-  
dicates us to soberly inquire whether in  
the past we have always wisely kept in the  
course of safety, and whether a look before  
us is a way plain and clear which leads to  
happiness and perpetuity.When the experiment of our government  
was undertaken the chart adopted for our  
guidance was the constitution. Departure  
from the lines there laid down is a failure.  
It is only by a strict adherence to the di-  
rection they indicate, and by persistent  
efforts to keep the lines there laid down  
from being crossed, that we can furnish  
proof to the world of the fitness of the Amer-  
ican people for self-government.The equal and exact justice of which we  
boast as the underlying principle of our in-  
stitutions, should not be confined to the re-  
lations of our citizens to each other. The  
government itself is under bond to the  
American people, that in the exercise of its  
functions it will deal with the body of our  
citizens in a manner uniformly honest and  
fair and absolutely just. It has agreed that  
American citizenship shall be the only credential necessary to  
justify the claim of equality before the law,  
and that in condition in life shall give rise  
to no discrimination in the treatment of the  
people by their government.The citizens of our republic, in its early  
days, rightly insisted upon full compliance  
with the letter of his bond, and saw stretching  
out before him a clear field for individual  
endeavor. His tribute to the support of  
his government was measured by the cost of  
its economical maintenance.And to be secure in the enjoyment of  
the remaining recognition of his station and  
conditioned toil. In the early days the fruits of  
the people was stamped upon their govern-  
ment, and was enforced by the free, thought-  
ful and intelligent suffrage of the citizen.  
Combination, monopoly and aggregation of  
capital were either avoided or sternly  
regulated and restrained. The power and  
glitter of government were less free to  
tempt and present no delusion to the  
plain people, who, by and by, and in  
competition, wrought for the enrichment  
and dignity of man, for the solution of  
the problem of free government and for  
the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting  
the land which God had given them.A century has passed. Our cities are the  
abiding place of wealth and luxury; our  
manufactures yield fortunes for those  
of by the hands of the mechanic, our busi-  
ness men are mostly striving in the race for  
riches, and immense aggregations of capital  
control the imagination in the magnitude of  
their undertakings. We view with pride  
and satisfaction this bright picture of our  
country's growth and prosperity, while only  
a closer scrutiny develops a sadder shadow.  
Upon more careful inspection we find the  
luxury of our cities is matched with  
poverty and wretchedness and unemploy-  
ment. A crowded and constantly in-  
creasing urban population suggests the in-  
employment of rural sections and discon-  
tent with agricultural pursuits. The farm-  
er's son, not satisfied with his father's simple  
and laborious life, joins the eager chase for  
easy wealth.We discover that the fortunes realized by  
our manufacturers are no longer solely the  
reward of sturdy industry and enlightened  
forethought, but that they result from the  
discriminating favor of the government, and  
are largely built upon undue exactions from  
the masses of our people. The gulf between  
employers and the employed is constantly  
widening, and classes are rapidly forming,  
one comprising the few who are rich, and  
while in another are found the toiling poor.As we view the aggregations of aggre-  
gated capital, we discover the existence of  
trusts, combinations and monopolies, while  
the citizen is struggling far in the rear, or is  
trampled to death beneath a iron heel.  
Corporations, which should be the carefully  
restrained creatures of the law, and the  
servants of the people, are fast becoming the  
people's masters.Still congratulating ourselves upon the  
wealth and prosperity of our country and  
complacently contemplating every noisome  
or change inseparable from these conditions, it  
is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire,  
at the present stage of our progress, how the  
bond of the government made with the peo-  
ple has been kept and performed.Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from  
our citizens, to the necessities of its econo-  
mic administration, the government persists  
in exacting from the substance of the peo-  
ple millions which unimpaired and useless lie  
idle in its treasury. This flagrant in-  
justice and this breach of faith and obliga-  
tion add to taxation the danger attending  
the diversion of the currency of the country  
from the legitimate channels of business.Under the same laws by which these re-  
sults are produced, the government permits  
many millions more to be added to the cost  
of the living of our people and to be taken  
from our consumers, which unreasonably  
swell the profits of a small but powerful mi-  
nority.The people must still be taxed for the sup-  
port of the government under the operation  
of tariff laws. But to the extent that themasses of our citizens are unduly bur-  
dened beyond any useful public purpose and  
for the benefit of a favored few, the govern-  
ment has no right to exact a cent more of the  
taxing power, unless it is justly entitled to  
participate in these advantages, to their ad-  
vantage and to the injury of a vast majority of  
our people. This is not equality before the  
law.The existing situation is injurious to the  
health of our entire body politic. It stifles, in  
these of our citizens, the best impulses of  
patriotic love of country, and substitutes in its  
place selfish greed and grinding avarice.  
Devotion to American citizenship for its own  
sake and for what it should accomplish as a  
motive to our nation's advancement and the  
happiness of all our people, is dispirited by  
the assumption that the government, instead  
of being the embodiment of equality, is but  
an aggregate of trusts, which, special  
individual advantages are to be gained.The necessity of this assumption is in-  
evitable. It appears in the social position  
of all but personal interests, in the refusal to  
abate for the benefit of others, one iota of  
selfish advantage, and in combination to  
perpetuate such advantages through the use  
of control and monopoly and through influ-  
ence and the influence of the people.The grievances of those not included  
within the circle of beneficiaries, when  
fully realized, will surely arouse indignation  
and discontent. Our farmers, long suffering  
and patient, struggling in the face of life  
with the hardest and most unpropitious soil,  
will not fail to see, in spite of the unpropit-  
ious and misleading fallacies, that they are  
obliged to accept such prices for their  
products, as are fixed in foreign markets  
where they compete with the farmers of the  
world; that their lands are declining in  
value while their debts increase; and that  
without compensating favor they are forced  
by the action of the government to pay, for  
the benefits of others, such enhanced prices  
for the things they need that the equity re-  
quires that they should fail to furnish their sup-  
port or leave no margin for accumulation.Our workmen, enfranchised from all  
delusions and no longer frightened by the  
cry that their wages are endangered by a  
just revision of our tariff laws, will reason-  
ably demand through such revision steadier  
employment, cheaper means of living in  
their homes, freedom for themselves and  
their children from the degrading and perpe-  
tual servitude, and an open door to their ad-  
vancement beyond the limits of a laboring  
class. Others of our citizens whose comforts  
and expenditures are measured by moderate  
salaries and fixed incomes, will insist upon  
the fairness and justice of cheapening the  
cost of necessities for themselves and their  
families.As to the selfishness of the beneficiaries  
of unjust discrimination under our laws,  
there shall be added the discontent of those  
who suffer from such discrimination, we  
will realize the fact that the beneficent  
purpose of our government, dependent upon the  
patriotism and contentment of our people,  
are endangered.Combination is a hateful thing, and a  
monopoly is a hateful thing, and a govern-  
ment which is controlled by a few, and  
the monopolies of combined wealth and  
capital, the outgrowth of over-reliance upon  
selfishness, which insidiously under-  
mines the justice and integrity of free in-  
stitutions, is not less dangerous than the com-  
bination of oppressors and the law, which,  
exercised by injustice and discon-  
tent, attacks with wild disorder the citadel  
of rule.He who looks the people who propose that  
the government shall protect the rich and that  
they in turn will care for the laboring poor,  
any interference between the people and  
their government, or the least delegation of  
the care and protection the government owes  
to the masses of its people, in the end, makes  
the cause of free institutions a glittering de-  
lusion and the promised boon of American  
citizenship a shadowy illusion.A just and sensible revision of our tariff  
laws should be made for the relief of those in  
our countrymen who suffer under present  
conditions. Such a revision should receive  
the support of all who love justice and  
equity due to American citizenship, of all  
who realize that in this justice and equity  
our government finds its strength and its  
power to protect its citizens and his prop-  
erty, of all who believe that the contented  
competence and comfort of many accord bet-  
ter with the spirit of our institutions than  
the colossal fortunes unfairly gathered in the  
hands of a few, of all who appreciate that  
the forbearance and fraternity among our  
people, when recognized the value of every  
American citizen, are the surest guaranty  
of our national progress, and all who de-  
sire to see the products of American skill  
and ingenuity in every market of the world,  
with a resulting restoration of American  
commerce.The necessity of the reduction of our re-  
venue is so apparent as to be generally con-  
ceded. But the means by which this shall be  
accomplished and the sum of direct benefit  
which shall result to our citizens, present a  
complex and intricate problem.There should be no scheme accepted as  
satisfactory by which the burdens of the  
people are only apparently removed. Ex-  
travagant appropriations of public money,  
with all their demoralizing consequences,  
should not be tolerated, either as a means of  
relieving the treasury of its present surplus,  
or as furnishing pretext for resting a  
prejudicial tariff.Existing evils and injustices shall be not  
merely recognized, boldly met and effectively  
remedied. There should be no cessation of  
the struggle until a plan is perfected, fair  
and conservative, toward existing industries,  
but which will reduce the cost of consumers  
of the necessities of life, while it provides  
for our manufacturers the advantage of  
freer raw materials and markets, and no in-  
jury to the interests of American labor.The cause for which the battle is waged is  
comprised within lines clearly and distinctly  
defined. It should never be compromised.  
It is the people's cause.It cannot be denied that the selfish and  
private interest which are so persistently  
heard, when efforts are made to deal in a  
just and comprehensive manner within our  
tariff laws, are related to, if they are not re-  
sponsible for, the sentiment largely prevail-  
ing among the people, that the general gov-  
ernment is the fountain of individual and  
private gain; that it may be expected to  
relieve with paternal care the distress of  
citizens and communities, and that from the  
fulness of its treasury it should, upon the  
slightest possible pretext, be pouring the  
general good, apply public funds to the ben-  
efit of localities and individuals. Nor can it  
be denied that there is a growing assumption  
that, as against the government and in favor  
of private claims and interests, the usual  
rules and limitations of business principles  
and just dealing should be waived.These ideas have been unhelpfully in-  
cited by legislative enactments. Relief  
from contracts made with the government is  
too easily accorded in favor of the citizen;  
the failure to support claims against the  
government by proof is often supplied by no  
better consideration than the wealth of the  
government and the poverty of the claimant;  
gratitudes in the form of pensions are  
granted upon no other ground than the  
needy condition of the applicant, or for ex-  
traordinary services, and large sums are expended  
for public buildings and other improvements  
upon representations scarcely claimed to be  
related to public needs and necessities.The extent to which the consideration of  
such matters subordinate and postpone ac-tion upon subjects of great importance  
should, the President thinks, arrest at  
least and lead to reform, and he thus  
calls to the attention of the numerous illustrations  
of this condition.The crowded condition of the calendar of  
the supreme court and the delay to shippers  
and the delay of justice resulting therefrom,  
has been strongly urged upon the attention  
of the Congress, with a plan for the relief of  
the situation approved by those well able to  
judge of its merits.While this subject remains without effec-  
tive consideration many laws have been  
passed providing for the holding of terms of  
inferior courts at places to suit the con-  
venience of localities, or to lay the founda-  
tion of an application for the erection of a  
new public building.Repeated recommendations have been  
submitted for the amendment and change of  
the laws relating to our public lands, so that  
their spoliation and diversion to other uses  
than as homes for honest settlers might be  
prevented. While a measure to meet this  
immediate necessity of reform remains a-vant  
the action of the Congress, many claims to  
the public lands and applications for their  
donation, in favor of states and individuals,  
have been allowed.A plan in aid of Indian management,  
recommended by those well informed, as  
containing valuable features in furtherance  
of the solution of the Indian problem, has  
thus far failed of legislative sanction, while  
grants of doubtful expediency to railroad  
corporations, permitting them to pass  
through Indian reservations, have greatly  
multiplied.The promptness and necessity of the erection  
of one or more prisons for the confinement  
of United States convicts, and a post  
office building in the National capital are  
undisputed. But these needs yet remain  
unanswered, while scores of public buildings  
have been erected where their necessity for  
public purposes is not apparent.A revision of our pension laws could eas-  
ily be made, which would rest upon just  
principles and provide for every worthy ap-  
plicant. But our general pension  
laws remain confused and imperfect, hun-  
dreds of private pension laws are annually  
passed, which are the sources of unjust dis-  
crimination and popular demoralization.Appropriation bills for the support of the  
government are defaced by item and provi-  
sions to meet private ends, and it is freely  
asserted by responsible and experienced  
partisans that the public treasury is being  
drained for the support of private interests.  
And the people, who are the source of the  
patriotic action as well as the welfare  
of the entire country, and this expectation  
can only be answered by the performance of  
public duty with unselfish purpose. Our  
mission among the nations of the earth, and  
our success in accomplishing the work God  
has given to the American people to do, re-  
quires of them constant vigilance in the making  
and execution of our laws, perfect devotion  
above all other things to the public good.This devotion will lead us to strongly re-  
sist all impetuous of constitutional limita-  
tions of Federal power, and to persistently  
check the increasing tendency to extend the  
scope of Federal legislation into the domain  
of state and local jurisdiction, upon the plea  
of safeguarding the public welfare. The pre-  
servation of the partitions between proper  
subjects of Federal and local care and action,  
is of such importance under the consti-  
tution, which is the law of our very exist-  
ence, that no consideration of expediency or  
sentiment should tempt us to enter upon the  
doubtful ground.We have undertaken to discover and pro-  
claim the true meaning of a free govern-  
ment, with the constitution as our guide.  
Let us follow the way it points out. It will  
not mislead us. And surely no one who has  
taken upon himself the solemn obligation to  
support and preserve the constitution can  
find justification or solace for dishonesty in  
the excuse that he wandered and discovered  
in search of a better way to reach the public  
weal than the constitution offers.What has been said is deemed not inap-  
propriate at the time when, from a cen-  
tury's height, we view the way already trod  
by the American people and attempt to dis-  
cover their future path. The seventh pres-  
ident of the United States—the soldier and  
statesman, and at all times the firm and  
brave friend of the people—in vindication of  
his course as the protector of the popular  
rights and the champion of true American  
citizenship, declared:The ambition which leads us on is an  
anxious desire and a fixed determination to  
restore to the people, unimpaired, the sacred  
trust they have confided to my charge; to  
heal the wounds of the constitution, and to  
preserve it from further violation; to per-  
petuate my countrymen, so far as I may, that  
they may enjoy the same government supported  
by powerful monopolies and aristocratical  
establishments that they will find happiness  
or their liberties protected, but in a plain  
system, void of pomp—protecting all and  
granting favors to none—dispensing its  
blessings like the dews of heaven, unseen  
and unfeeling save in the freshness and beauty  
they contribute to produce. It is such a  
government that the genius of our people  
requires—such a one only under which our  
states may remain, for ages to come, united,  
prosperous and free.The President next deals with our foreign  
relations, which, he says, have during the  
past year been strengthened and improved.  
Those questions which still await settlement  
are all reasonably within the domain of  
amicable negotiation, and susceptible of sat-  
isfactory adjustment by frank diplomatic  
treatment.The fisheries question, he regrets to say, is  
not satisfactorily adjusted, and reiterates  
that the treaty rejected by the Senate did  
not supply a satisfactory, practical and final  
adjustment upon a basis, honorable and just  
to both parties of the titanic and vexed  
question which it related to.Referring to the Lord Sackville incident,  
the President promises that the correspond-  
ence in relation to it, which will soon be laid  
before Congress, "will disclose the unpari-  
sonable conduct of the officer referred to, in his  
interference, by advice and counsel, with the  
suffrages of American citizens in the very  
crisis of the presidential election, then near  
at hand, and also in his subsequent public  
declarations to justify his action, and in the  
ingratitude of the executive and Senate of  
the United States in connection with im-  
portant questions now pending in con-  
trovery between the two governments."Regarding the offense thus committed as  
most grave, involving disastrous possibilities  
to the good relations of the United States  
and Great Britain, constituting a gross  
breach of diplomatic privilege and an in-  
vasion of the purely domestic affairs and es-  
sential sovereignty of the government to which  
the envoy was accredited, and having first  
fulfilled the first demands of international  
comity, by affording full opportunity for  
the British government to act in relief of the  
situation, the President considered prolon-  
gation of the question unwarranted and there-  
upon declined "to further recognize the  
diplomatic character of the person whose  
continuance in such function would destroythat mutual confidence which is essential to  
the good understanding of the two govern-  
ments, and was inconsistent with the wel-  
fare and self-interest of the government of  
the United States."The Sackville and Hayton troubles are  
briefly touched upon. Submarine telegraph  
communication with Honolulu, with a view  
to closer commercial relations; a commercial  
reciprocity treaty with Mexico, and the  
forthcoming centennial celebration and com-  
mercial congress of South and Central  
American states, to meet in Washington  
next year, are recommended and com-  
mended. A revision of our naturalization  
laws is also recommended, with a view to  
deterring spurious citizenship.The annual reports and recommendations  
of the heads of departments are then taken  
up and reviewed. Commenting on bond  
purchases of the Secretary of the Treasury,  
he says: "By this plan bonds of the govern-  
ment not yet due have been purchased up to  
and including the 31st day of November,  
1888, amounting to \$84,764,471, the premium  
paid thereon amounting to \$17,400,000."The premium added to the principal of  
these bonds represents an investment yield-  
ing six and one-half per cent. interest for the  
time they stand to run; and the saving to the  
government represented by the difference  
between the amount of interest at 2 per cent.  
upon the sum paid for principal and pre-  
mium and what it would have paid for the  
interest at the rate specified in the bonds, if  
they had run to their maturity is about  
\$27,167,000.At first sight this would seem to be a prof-  
itable and sensible transaction on the part of  
the government. But, as suggested by



If a hundred thousand dollars can be raised in Maysville in a few weeks time to put in some western land scheme, how long ought it to take to raise that ranch money to put in a manufacturing enterprise here at home? We give it up.

The poor miners of Pennsylvania are protesting against the shutting down of the mines. With the winter coming on the prospect for them is not very bright. But what care the wealthy mine owners? The price of coal must be kept up.

The Indian ought to be pretty well satisfied with his lot, as the Government seems to be taking good care of him. There are 246,095 of these people now left in the country, and for these there is set apart 112,413,440 acres of land, or nearly 500 acres to every buck, squaw and papoose in the whole lot. And these lands are said to be among the best of the public domain.

The BULLETIN regrets to see Maysville capital taken away to help build up other sections of the country. If the money that is to be placed in the Gaona Land Company was invested in a tobacco factory, a canning establishment or a shoe factory here at home it would result in untold benefit to the city. With a hundred and twenty thousand dollars as capital any of these enterprises could be made a success.

The United States would soon have a respectable navy if the Democrats remained in power a few years longer. The annual report of Secretary Whitney shows the affairs of that department have been well managed by him. He says: "It is gratifying to report that notwithstanding the large expenditures for the new navy in the last three years, the reduction in other directions has made the total expenditures of the department less for these years than for the three years ending June 30, 1884, the ordinary expenses of the department having been reduced over 20 per cent."

"Democracy the campaign," says the Commonwealth, "the Republican papers ridiculed the idea that foreign markets had anything to do with this country, and there was a great deal of chatter about the 'home market' being sufficient for everything and everybody. Now the same papers see a stream of gold flowing from America to Europe that would soon exhaust the supply in this country if the produce men were not taking our food products over there and bringing this gold back. It is the farmer who saves the country from hard times and general distress, and his reward is to have the price of everything he sells fixed by the consumer abroad, while the price of everything he buys is fixed by the producer at home."

The subject of bribery and corruption at the polls is being widely discussed since the late election. Judge Daniels, of the Supreme Court of New York, has written a letter to the New York Herald on the question. He thinks the evil "has gone beyond the illiterate and vicious classes, and has invaded the otherwise respectable ranks of society." The letter continues as follows:

The vice, or crime, as it may be more correctly denominated, is one of appalling magnitude, having a direct tendency to undermine the foundation on which the national and State Governments must be maintained. If they are to be maintained in the future, for they can scarcely stand on the intelligence and political integrity of the voters themselves. If that is to be corrupted by the use of money in the elections, then, ultimately, and at no very distant period, the wealthy will buy the prominent and important offices. Men of moderate means, or without means, and still possessing intelligence, experience, ability and unwavering integrity, must in that event retire from the political field. They will become completely ineligible as though excluded by the constitution, both State and national; and that will hand the republic over to an aristocracy as surely as it would be if in legal theory it had been placed on that foundation.

#### Kentucky's Official Figures.

At last a strictly accurate compilation of the election returns to the Secretary of State has been made, added, tested and compared in total amounts, and taking the name of the elector on each ticket who received the highest number of votes, it makes the official vote for President stand as follows:

For Cleveland—John W. Lockett.....183,800  
For Harrison—E. H. Roberts.....155,134

Majority in State for Cleveland.....28,666  
Both these electors are from the Second Congressional district.

CONFIDENCE LODGE No. 52, F. and A. M., elected the following officers for the ensuing term at the meeting last night:

W. M.—W. C. Miner.  
S. W.—John C. Lovett.  
J. W.—John C. Everett.  
Treasurer—George W. Rogers.  
Secretary—George W. Bulser.  
Tyler—William P. Coons.

#### ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Maysville and Mason County Bible Society—The Proceedings in Full.

The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the Maysville and Mason County Bible Society was held in the M. E. Church last Sunday night, the President, G. W. Blatterman, presiding.

Services were begun with singing by the choir, which was followed by reading of the scriptures by Rev. Thomas Hanford, pastor of the church. Prayer was then offered by Rev. John S. Hays, of the First Presbyterian Church. Addresses were delivered by Rev. W. S. Priest, of the Christian Church and Rev. Thomas Hanford, of the M. E. Church.

The report of the Treasurer and Depositary was next read, showing the value of Bibles and testaments on hand at last report, \$211.73. Received from sale of Bibles &c. \$38.62. Donations from churches of the city and county, \$42.46. Value of Bibles and testaments remaining in Depositary, \$150.22.

After the reading of the report it was ordered spread on the minutes of the Society.

A committee composed of C. S. Wood, John M. Rains, Charles G. Cady and John C. Pecor was appointed by the President to select names to be put in nomination for election as officers and Executive Committee for the ensuing year. The following were presented and duly elected, viz:

President—G. W. Blatterman.  
Treasurer—James Smith.  
Secretary—W. C. Sudler.  
Executive Committee—A. J. McDougle, H. L. Newell, A. M. J. Cochran, J. D. Brner, Isaac M. Lane and James H. Hall.

The next regular meeting will be held in the Christian Church on the first Sunday in December, 1889, at 7 o'clock p. m.

After singing the doxology the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Hays, when the meeting adjourned.

#### Merriment.

An exceedingly pleasant party of young ladies and gentlemen dropped in at the home of Misses Mary and Martha Wheatley on West Second street last evening in honor of Miss Lillie Smoot, who has been their guest for the past week. The senior member of the household was taken by surprise and when they rushed in and told him to vacate his chair, table and papers he quietly succumbed. They soon let him know they intended having a dance, then ahead they went, tumbling chairs, tables and everything out of the way. Professor Venie's orchestra soon put in appearance and it was all pleasure and happiness from that time on until the "wee small hours" bid them hie to their homes.

Those present were: Misses Anna Darnall, Anna Scudder, Jennie Fræze, Anna McDougle, M. Perrie, Lucy Watson, Lillie Smoot and Messrs. Oscar McDougle, Perrine Jenkins, Clarence Mathews, Will Cochran, Elvin Smoot, Stockton Wood, Enoch Powell, Chris. Russell and Lew Smoot. Mrs. Elsie Clift chaperoned the party. It was a most enjoyable little gathering.

#### County Court.

Samuel Perrine took the oath and qualified as Deputy for Sheriff Perrine. The indentures between J. M. Hixson and Sannel Mabrer were annulled. Sheriff Perrine produced his quietus from the State Auditor for the 1888 taxes.

Martin Guilfoyle was granted license to retail malt liquors.

A sale bill of the personal estate of Alfred McAtee, deceased, was filed and ordered recorded.

An inventory and appraisal of the personal estate of William Daniel Phillips and a sale bill of same, together with allotment to the widow, were filed and ordered recorded.

#### Baptist Church Burned.

The Baptist Church at Washington caught fire Saturday morning about 10 o'clock from a defective flue, and burned to the ground. The citizens of the place succeeded in saving some of the furniture.

The building was a small frame and stood in the old Baptist burying-ground. It was erected a few years ago at a cost of \$1,200 or \$1,500. There was no insurance.

#### Aberdeen Letter List.

Letters remaining in the postoffice, to Aberdeen, Brown County, Ohio, Nov. 30, '88.

Brittlingman, Mrs. Flaugher, D. F.  
Matt F. Orlines, Mrs. Kate  
Brookover, Mrs. Mary  
Campbell, Mrs. Mary  
Evaus, Mrs. Phoebe  
Persons calling for same will please say advertised.  
J. W. GUTHRIE, P. M.

#### U. E. K. of P.

Regular meeting to-night. Business of importance. Full dress uniform. 7:30 sharp. Work in degree.

J. K. LLOYD, S. K., O.

#### Personal.

Rev. D. A. Beardsley returned yesterday morning from Frankfort.

Mr. Frank R. Phister left last evening for New York to visit his sister.

Mrs. Syduor Hall, of Covington, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hall.

#### BUSINESS LOCAL.

—Just the thing—Kackley's direct life-size portraits for presents.

—An appropriate Christmas for one and all is Kackley's direct life-size portraits.

—Ten dollars is the cost of Kackley's life-size portraits for Christmas and New Year's gifts. 13

#### CHICAGO MARKETS.

FURNISHED BY W. A. NORTON.  
December wheat, \$1.01½; corn, 34½.  
May wheat, \$1.08½; corn, 37½.  
January pork, \$13.52½.

#### RETAIL MARKET.

Coffee, B. B.	17½
Mocha, new crop, per 25	5.00
Golden Syrup	40
Borogum, Fancy New	35½
Sugar, yellow B. B.	7½
Sugar, Extra C. B.	8
Sugar, A. B. B.	8½
Sugar, granulated B. B.	9
Sugar, powdered, per 5	10
Sugar, New Orleans B. B.	9½
Tea, B. B.	50½
Coal Oil, head light, per gal	15
Bacon, breakfast, 4	11½
Bacon, clear sides, per 5	11½
Bacon, Ham, 4	14½
Eggs, 20, per doz.	14½
Bears, 10, per doz.	25½
Butter, 10	15½
Chickens, each	15½
Eggs, 10, per doz.	17½
Flour, Louisiana, per barrel	6 75
Flour, Old Gold, per barrel	6 00
Flour, Maysville Family, per barrel	6 00
Flour, Royal Patent, per barrel	6 75
Flour, Maysville Family, per barrel	5 75
Flour, Graham, per sack	20½
Honey, per lb.	15
Ham, 10, per doz.	20
Meal, 10, per sack	21
Oats, 10, per sack	10½
P. Hays, per sack	20
Apples, per sack	10½

#### WANTED.

WANTED—10,000 bushels good, sound corn, white or yellow.

WANTED—10,000 live turkeys. Will pay the highest market price.

ROBINSON & CO.  
F. H. TRAXEL & CO.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MAYOR—We are authorized to announce M. E. PEARCE, JR., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor, at the January election, 1889.

COLLECTOR AND TREASURER—We are authorized to announce C. S. LEACH as a candidate for re-election to the office of City Collector and Treasurer at the January election, 1889.

COUNCIL—We are authorized to announce CHAS. F. SHANNON as a candidate for re-election to the City Council, from the Fourth ward, at the January election, 1889.

CITY MARSHAL—We are authorized to announce W. B. DAWSON as a candidate for City Marshal at the January election.

CITY MARSHAL—We are authorized to announce JAMES BEFLIN as a candidate for the office of City Marshal at the January election 1889.

CITY ASSESSOR—We are authorized to announce CHARLES D. SHEPARD as a candidate for the office of City Assessor at the January election, 1889.

WHARFMASTER—We are authorized to announce C. M. PHISTER as a candidate for Wharfmaster at January election, 1889.

CITY CLERK—We are authorized to announce HARRY TAYLOR as a candidate for re-election to the office of City Clerk at the January election, 1889.

CITY CLERK—We are authorized to announce JOHN A. SHEA as a candidate for City Clerk at the January election, 1889.

#### HOLIDAY GOODS

For the holiday season of 1888, I am offering for sale a large and carefully-selected stock of elegant

Plush Dressing Cases,  
Plush Work Boxes,  
Plush Shaving Sets,  
Odor Baskets,  
Jewel Cases,

Mauicure Sets,  
Baby Sets,  
Pocket Books,  
Bronze Figures,  
Mirrors,

Prises,  
Library Lamps,  
Fancy Bottles,  
and Toilet Articles

and brushes of every description, all of the latest style and design, and at prices most reasonable. Will be pleased to have you call.

**J. JAMES WOOD,**  
DRUGGIST, MAYSVILLE.

The Try the Old Likes Best  
"ADROK"  
Star Building Blocks  
3 Colors. Three Colors.  
A complete set of building blocks, each set containing 100 pieces, and a book of instructions. Price \$1.75, or \$2.00 per dozen. Address: T. Ad. Richter & Co., 310 Broadway, NEW YORK.

**WHITE, JUDD & CO.,**  
Furniture Dealers.

Mattresses and Bedding of all kinds in stock and made to order.  
No. 12 E. Second St. Maysville, Ky.

**CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE**  
And TRADE SUPPLIER.

**FIRE-WORKS**  
LANTERNS and FLAGS, at  
**JOHN WHEELER'S**

## The House That Leads

ALL COMPETITORS OFFERS SPECIAL BARGAINS  
IN ALL LINES OF

## WINTER DRY GOODS.

My stock of CLOAKS, WRAPS and JACKETS is the largest in the city, and will be sold low enough to close the entire lot before Christmas. If you want one come soon.

Extra heavy 10-4 and 11-4 Red All Wool Blankets at \$4 and \$5; 11-4 Pink and Grey only \$2.50, and White and Grey at \$1.25 per pair; good Comforts at 70c., 75c. and \$1. All of the above are especial bargains and will go fast.

I have just received a new line of Muffs and Fur Trimmings, which is offered at less money than other houses will sell them, and in good, warm UNDERWEAR I can give you the best goods ever offered at the following very low prices: All Wool Medicated Scarlet at 90c., \$1.00 and \$1.25, sold by other houses at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50; extra good Camel's Hair at 75c. and \$1.25, sold elsewhere at \$1.00 and \$1.50. Our Merino Shirts and Drawers in White and Scotch Mixed at 25, 35 and 50c. would be cheap at twice these prices.

I will sell the very best quality Henrietta Cloth and Broad Cloth in all the new colors at prices much lower than is asked for inferior qualities. Don't fail to see them before you buy.

**M. B. MCKRELL,**

No. 20 Sutton street, one door below Postoffice, Maysville, Ky.



**McCLANAHAN & SHEA,**  
CHEAPEST AND BEST

**Stove Store**

In the city. It will pay you to learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

**McCLANAHAN & SHEA,**

COOPER'S OLD STAND,

Second Street, Maysville, Ky.

**PAINTS,  
DRUGS  
and OIL.**

**CHENOWETH'S**

**DRUG STORE!**

## HEADQUARTERS

FOR COOKING AND HEATING

## STOVES

—IS AT—

## ALLEN, THOMAS & CO.'S,

Wholesale and Retail dealers, Maysville, Ky. They have the largest and most complete assortment ever offered to this trade. Look through their stock before buying. Mantels, Grates, Firebricks, Coal Vases and Rods, and all kinds of Tinware. Importers of:

## Fine China, Glass and Queensware;

Wooden and Willowware. Their stock is too varied to enumerate. Call and look through. No trouble to show goods. Remember the place: **ALLEN, THOMAS & CO.,** corner of Second and Court streets, Maysville, Ky.

**COAL**

**James C. Owens,**  
WHOLESALE COAL DEALER.

Sell only in car-load lots or more. I control the entire output of the Eastern Kentucky Railroad Company's mines, and am prepared to give you a good article of Coal for less money than any dealer in this market. I also sell KANAWHA, (Semi-anthracite), NEW RIVER, (the best Blacksmith Coal taken from the earth), STEAM COAL, either Nut or Black, and NUT a specialty.

OFFICE: State National Bank Building, West Side of Court Street, Three Doors Above Second Street, Maysville, Ky.

**T. J. CURLEY,**  
Sanitary Plumber

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.  
Artistic Chandeliers, Oil Lamps, &c. Second street, above Market, Maysville, Ky.

**C. W. WARDLE,**  
DENTIST,

ZWIGART'S BLOCK.  
S. J. DAUGHERTY,

—Designer and dealer in—  
MONUMENTS, TABLETS,

Headstones, &c. The largest stock of the latest designs. The best material and work ever offered in this section of the state, at reduced prices. Those wanting work in Granite or Marble are invited to call and select for themselves. Second street, Maysville.

ROBERT BINGET,

—PRACTICAL—

**PLUMBER**

Gas and Steam Fitter.

Orders promptly attended to. No. 2 Second street.

**A. N. SAPP,**

Baggage and Freight Transfer.

Will call at your house at all hours for baggage or freight for steamboats and trains. Leave orders at James & Wells' livery stable, Market street.





# WASHINGTON: OPERA: HOUSE,

## ONE NIGHT ONLY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6th

# MISS NELLIE FREE,

The Little Human Flower, in the Musical Comedy success, "SILVER SPUR." If you can't laugh, stay away. ELGIE, BUSH and JUGG, the great comedy characters; Songs, Dances, Banjo Solos, Trios, Etc. PRICES, 25, 35 and 50 cents. Reserved seats are now on sale at Harry Taylor's

### DAILY EVENING BULLETIN

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

ROSSER & MCCARTHY,  
Proprietors.

TUESDAY EVE, DEC. 4, 1888.

### TIME TABLE.

THE KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD:  
Arrive.....10:50 a. m. 7:40 p. m.  
Depart.....6:00 a. m. 1:05 p. m.  
THE MAYSVILLE AND BIG SANDY RAILROAD:  
Eastbound.....7:50 a. m. 2:21 p. m.  
Westbound.....8:35 a. m. 4:15 p. m.

INDICATIONS—"Light rains, followed by fair; cooler."

PURE sage, Calhoun's.

REV. RUSSELL CECIL has returned from Frankfort.

MINCE meat, Java coffee, maple syrup, rock wheat, Calhoun's. dlf

SWEET cider, new raisins, currants and citron, cheap, at G. W. Geisel's.

REGULAR weekly meeting of DeKall Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., to-night.

THE Ohio River Salt Company, an up-river concern, shipped 40,000 barrels of salt last month.

A FORCE of hands were re-ballasting and surfacing the railroad on Front street yesterday.

THE sixteenth annual session of the Kentucky State Grange will meet in Louisville December 11, 1888.

MAJOR CHENOWETH was at his place of business yesterday for the first time since he took sick several weeks ago.

SMITH & PUNSELL have removed their meat store to the building on Market street adjoining M. C. Russell's store.

DR. GEORGE P. HAYS leaves Cincinnati to-day to take charge of the leading Presbyterian Church at Kansas City.

TONS of all kinds, from one cent to \$1.25. ELLA RIST, 1226 Next door to Chenoweth's.

MRS. MARY A. GUY and husband have sold and conveyed a house and lot in Washington to Robert Taylor for \$725.

SHERIFF PERRINE's quietus from Auditor Hewitt shows that Mason County paid the State \$43,351.10 taxes this year.

A PROTRACTED meeting is in progress in the Germantown M. E. Church, South. The pastor is assisted by Rev. Mr. Walker.

CHAS. E. PEARCE has conveyed a house and lot in Chester to Mrs. Elizabeth Wills for \$493.95 and other considerations.

THE towboat Onward on her last trip down took twenty-seven barges of coal, coke, bark and railroad ties into Cincinnati.

ABOUT one hundred moonshine cases are expected to come up for trial at the present term of the United States Court at Covington.

MESSES. CLOONEY & WOOD have opened a meat store in the room adjoining Shannon's grocery in Fitzgerald's new building on East Third street.

A COVINGTON saloon-keeper has been fined \$25 and had his license revoked for selling liquor to an inmate after having been warned not to do so.

GERMANTOWN has patterned after Carlisle, and has passed an ordinance making it a penalty to spit tobacco juice on the floor of any of the churches.

THERE are eight women in jail at Covington to answer the charge of selling liquor without license. They hail from the moonshine section of the State.

A MARRIAGE license was issued yesterday to Mr. C. W. Forman and Miss Minnie Stevenson. The nuptial ceremony will take place to-morrow in the Presbyterian Church at Murphysville.

LEXINGTON's new directory gives that city a population of 27,000, of whom 16,000 are whites. The increase in the past eight years is placed at 11,000. A directory's figures will not do to bet on.

### GAONA LAND COMPANY.

A Big Enterprise Backed by Maysville Men and Maysville Money.

The "Gaona Land Company," of this city, will probably be incorporated in a few days.

The papers have been prepared, the capital subscribed and the completion of the organization awaits a satisfactory report from a committee who have gone to inspect the land in which the "syndicate" intend to invest their money.

The names of the incorporators are: Messrs. R. M. Gano, C. M. Gano, John M. Frazee, David C. Frazee, Thomas Wells, W. S. Frank, W. H. Cox, Daniel Perrine, J. L. Browning and W. W. Ball. The two first are residents of Texas, the rest will be recognized as citizens of this city.

The capital stock of the company is placed at \$120,000, divided into shares of \$1,200 each. The main office is to be in this city, but a branch office is to be located at Dallas, Texas. No one individual can hold more than one-third of the stock at one time.

It is learned that the main purpose of the company is to purchase a tract of over 5,500 acres of land in Ellis County, Texas. This land is within six miles of Waxahatchie, the county seat, and is about thirty miles from Dallas. It is improved land, all fenced and is claimed to be very rich and productive. It costs the company about \$400,000, and the rest of the money is to be expended in the further improvement and cultivation of the tract.

A committee consisting of County Clerk Ball, Sheriff Perrine and Mr. D. C. Frazee left last night for Waxahatchie to inspect the land. They were accompanied by Messrs. S. S. Riley, A. H. Thompson and others.

### The Babies Cry For It.

And the old folks laugh when they find that the pleasant California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, is more easily taken and more beneficial in its action than bitter, nauseous medicines. It strengthens the stomach and bowels. For sale in 50 cent and \$1 bottles.

### The Charms of An Editor's Life.

One of the charms of an editor's life is in his deadheading it on all occasions. No one who has never tasted the sweets of that bliss can begin to take in his glory and happiness. He does \$100 worth of advertising for a railroad company, gets a pass for a year, rides \$25 worth, and then he is looked upon as a deadhead or a half-drawn deadbeat. He "puffs" a concert troupe \$10 worth, gets \$1 in complimentary tickets and receives a "thank you" for it.—Lexington Drummer.

### Greenup's "Peculiar Young Man."

"Greenup has a peculiar young man," says the Gazette. "In fact we never heard of his equal. He is about seventeen years old and has never been in any of the stores of Greenup since of any size, and has lived in Greenup all his life. When he wishes a pair of boots or shoes, or clothing of any kind, he sends word to the store and a clerk is sent with a supply of such articles as he requires and he is fitted out. This young man is peculiar from other young men in other respects. He never smokes or chews tobacco, and does not know the taste of either whisky or beer, having never touched either of these beverages in his life. We will further state that this young man is a genius of considerable ability. He is a natural mechanic, and if placed under proper training and instruction would make his mark high up in the world."

THE trial of Bob Overby for shooting and wounding Bill Combs Thanksgiving night came off yesterday afternoon before Squire Miller. The Commonwealth was represented by County Attorney Newell, and Mr. A. A. Wadsworth appeared for the defense. The warrant was dismissed. The evidence, however, disclosed the fact that both Overby and Combs were guilty of carrying concealed a deadly weapon, and each was fined \$25 and sent to jail ten days.

### COURT HOUSE BURNED.

Georgetown, Ohio, Visited by a Destructive Fire at an Early Hour This Morning.

Georgetown, the county seat of Brown County, was visited by a destructive fire at an early hour this morning.

Shortly after 2 o'clock, a telephone message was received at Ripley asking for help. The message stated that the court house was ablaze at that hour and would prove a total loss.

The flames had spread and several other buildings were on fire.

Ripley is the nearest point with an organized fire department, and the authorities were asked to send out their engine at once.

The origin of the fire has not been learned. The Clerks' office, Sheriff's office and other county offices were all located in the court house, and many of the records were no doubt destroyed. The extent of the loss is not known.

The court house was a brick building, and was remodeled and improved only a few years ago.

ALL members of Maysville Lodge, K. of H., are requested to attend the meeting to-night. Election of officers and other business.

MR. GEORGE MAXDEBACH, business manager of the Nellie Free Dramatic Company, was in town this morning making arrangements for the appearance of the troupe at the opera house Thursday night.

ROSA PAGE, arrested in Fleming County a few weeks ago on charge of infanticide, was tried Saturday at Flemingsburg and acquitted. Her case excited sympathy, as she is said to have gone forty-eight hours with out food before committing the crime.

COMPARISON of Equitable Life with two of the other largest American companies: New business of Equitable in 1887, \$138,023,105; new business of New York Life in 1887, \$106,749,295; new business of Mutual Life, N. Y., in 1887, \$69,443,110. Jos. F. Brodrick, agt., Maysville, Ky.

MR. SAMUEL PERRINE, who qualified yesterday as Deputy Sheriff under his brother Mr. Dan Perrine, is one of the hard-working and deserving Democrats of Mason County. He is a man of strict integrity in all his business transactions, and can be relied on for a faithful discharge of his official duties.

ACCORDING to latest Government reports there have been over 83,000,000 acres of land restored to the public domain during the present administration, and this is now open to settlement. In addition, the restoration of 65,000,000 acres more has been recommended. The Democrats have run the Government in the interest of the people.

THERE was one addition to the M. E. Church, South, at the services last night. Rev. H. C. Morrison preached from the text: "What shall I do to be saved?" A large crowd was present and the speaker had close attention throughout his earnest discourse. He will remain a few days longer. Bible readings every morning at 10 o'clock, and preaching at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m. All are invited.

JOHN WANAMAKER, the clothing king of the world, attributes his marked success to judicious and skillful advertising. David Hostetter, of Pittsburg, who died recently, leaving a fortune of \$20,000,000, admitted that the result was brought about largely by advertising. If you wish to enjoy a good holiday trade, bring on your advertisement and let the people know where bargains are to be found.

GOODS suitable for bridal and holiday presents are now being displayed by Hopper & Murphy, the jewelers. Solid silver case goods, bronze figures and bronze clocks, silver-plated ware, brass mirrors and plaques, imported ware, diamonds, rings, earrings, pins, brooches and studs. Ladies' and gent's gold watches \$20 and upwards; gold and silver head umbrellas at reduced prices; 18 k plain rings. dlf

## CRESCENT: HEEL: PLATES

On RUBBERS

will double their wear and prevent slipping.

Price 10 cents on

Rubbers sold at



AROTIC WITH "CRESCENT" HEEL PLATE.

MINER'S: SHOE: STORE.

WE OFFER SOME DECIDED BARGAINS

—TO REDUCE OUR STOCK OF—

## CLOAKS.

Ladies' Jackets, \$1.85, \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3; Extra Fine Jackets in Brown, Navy and Electric Blue at \$5, sold in September at \$7.50.

Striped Raglans, \$5.00, worth \$7.50; twenty-five Short Waists at \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.50.

In Pushes we are showing the best value for the money in the city.

See our \$12.50 Jackets and \$20 Sackings.

Four-button Kid Gloves at 50 cents.

All Wool Regatta Made Cashmere Hose at 25 cents.

Ladies' Jersey Underwear at 37½ cents.

Five pieces new shades Broad Cloth at \$1.00, regular price \$1.25.

Thirty-six-inch All Wool Tricot's at 37½ cents.

A new line of Dark Prints and Ginghams only 5 cents.

Fifteen Pieces of Jeans at 25 cents—good value at 35 cents.

Canton Flannel, 5, 8½ and 10 cents.

All Wool Flannel, 12½, 15 and 25 cents, in Grey, White and Red.

## BROWNING & CO.

3 East Second Street, Maysville.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

Of the Entire Stock of Goods of F. HECHINGER, deceased, better known as HECHINGER & Co.

## Oddfellows': Hall: Clothing: House.

Sale commenced November 24, and will continue it until the entire stock is closed out. We need not mention that such an opportunity to buy Clothing, Tailoring Goods and Gent's Furnishings, all of the highest and best grades, at an imperative sale rarely presents itself.

We have everything arranged in such a manner that everybody can be waited on. Goods will be marked in plain figures, one price only, terms strictly cash.

As the stock is a very large one and the Administrator is anxious to close it out as soon as possible, ALL GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT THE PRICE THEY ARE APPRAISED. As most everyone in this part of the State has knowledge of the class of goods Hechinger & Co. carry, it is unnecessary to enumerate any of them. Merchants can here find an opportunity to make profitable investments.

A. M. J. COCHRAN, Adm'r.

D. HECHINGER, Manager for F. Hechinger, dec'd.

### To ADVERTISERS.

A list of 1,000 newspapers, divided into States and Sections will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,  
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,  
10 Spruce Street, New York.

GEORGE W. COOK,  
House, Sign and Ornamental  
Painter and Paper-Hanger.

Shop north side of Fourth street, between  
Limestone and Market, Maysville, Ky. 2duly

### THE EUROPEAN HOTEL,

The place to stop at when in Maysville. Under new management. Tables furnished with the best of the market affords. Charges reasonable. Special rates to regular boarders.

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—House, Sign and—  
Ornamental Painter.

Graining, Glazing and Paper-hanging. All work neatly and promptly executed. Office and shop, north side of Fourth between Market and Limestone, street. 2duly



## AGAIN AT WORK.

Second and Final Session of the  
Fiftieth Congress Begun.

Forty-two Senators Present  
When the Gavel Descended.

Many of the Democratic Members' Seats  
Decorated with Flowers—The Scene in  
the House at the Opening of the Session  
and Mr. Randall's Remarks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The fiftieth con-  
gress assembled for its second and final  
session at noon. Long before that hour the  
galleries began to fill, and by 11:30 all but  
the diplomatic and executive galleries were  
crowded. The executive gallery was empty.

On the floor pages were distributing  
baskets of flowers. The largest decorated  
the desk of the presiding officer. There were  
two baskets on Senator Beck's desk, one on  
Senator Blodgett's one on Mr. Pugh's and  
one on Mr. Daniel's. Not a bud or blossom  
adorned the desks of the Republican sena-  
tors.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, was the first  
member of the senate to make his appear-  
ance on the floor. He was soon joined by  
Mr. Chandler, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Dolph.  
A few minutes later Mr. Spooner, Mr.  
Aldrich, Mr. Manderson, Mr. Frye and Mr.  
Merrill came out of the cloak room and  
joined their colleagues on the floor. At the  
same time Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, and  
Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, appeared on the  
Democratic side of the chamber.

As the hands of the big senate clock moved  
on to the meridian mark, the chamber rap-  
idly filled with members and a general hand  
shaking was going on in all of the aisles. At  
12 o'clock Senator Ingalls entered the cham-  
ber, escorted by the chaplain, Mr. Butler.  
When the gavel descended there were forty-  
two senators present. Mr. Butler's prayer  
was brief. He asked for a blessing on the  
president and president-elect. At the con-  
clusion of the prayer, Mr. Ingalls announced  
the senate in session. Mr. Sherman asked if  
it was customary to call the roll.

Mr. Ingalls said it was not. Mr. Sherman  
then offered a resolution instructing the  
secretary to notify the house that the senate  
was ready for the transaction of business.  
The resolution was adopted. Under a resolu-  
tion offered by Mr. Morrill, and adopted,  
the president pro tem. appointed Mr. Mor-  
rill and Mr. Salisbury a committee to notify  
the president. A resolution offered by Mr.  
Cameron was adopted making the regular  
hour for assembling 12 o'clock.

The senate then went into informal recess  
to await the president's message.

The senate at 12:47 took a recess for thirty  
minutes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—For fully an hour  
before Speaker Carlisle, at 12 o'clock, struck  
his desk with a grand new gavel and called  
the house to order, a scene was presented  
on the floor which was highly noisy and  
tumultuous. The desks of the members were  
nearly all occupied, and each man talked to  
the other in a loud tone of voice, explain-  
ing election methods and accidents. There  
was much hand-shaking.

When Mr. Randall, looking fairly well,  
entered and took his seat a few minutes be-  
fore 12 o'clock, he was immediately sur-  
rounded and heartily congratulated upon  
his convalescence. A splendid floral offer-  
ing stood upon his desk. There were baskets  
of flowers upon the desks of the speaker and  
Messrs. Springer, Weaver, Sayres, Richard-  
son and others.

Mrs. Cleveland and her mother, Mrs. Fol-  
son, occupied the front seat of the diplo-  
matic gallery. The president's wife wore a  
tan colored cloth suit and a dark brown pin-  
net. The other galleries were filled to over-  
flowing.

After the blind chaplain, the Rev. Dr.  
Milburn, had offered supplication, and the  
reading clerk began to call the roll of the  
house, the members recommenced their  
chatting, continuing it while the secretary of  
the senate read the announcement that the  
upper body of congress had reassembled,  
was ready for business and had appointed a  
committee to act with a similar committee  
on the part of the house to wait upon and  
notify the president that congress awaited  
his pleasure.

At the conclusion of the roll call the  
speaker appointed Messrs. Holman, of In-  
diana; O'Neil, of Pennsylvania; and Turner,  
of Georgia, members of the committee to  
notify the president. The house then took a  
recess to 1:30.

### SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

Over One Hundred People Killed in a  
Riot in La Paz, Bolivia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—By the Panama  
steamer which arrived at this port Sunday  
advice came from Peru that the Indians in  
the interior of that country are committing  
dreadful outrages. A priest has been killed,  
having been stoned to death, and his mother,  
who came to his assistance, was killed and  
her head cut off. Another woman, who  
tried to save her, was stabbed to death. The  
three bodies were then thrown into the  
river.

At La Paz at attempt to lead a movement  
for Corrales, the revolutionist leader, pre-  
cipitated a riot, resulting in the killing of  
140 men, women and children, besides  
wounding fifty others.

### RUSSIA'S PLAN.

The New Has Over 200,000 Men in Poland.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—It is authoritatively  
reported from St. Petersburg that the Russian  
war office is actively organizing a homogen-  
ous plan of defensive warfare and has  
adopted Gen. Gourko's plan to supply War-  
saw with provisions for 50,000 persons ex-  
clusive of the garrison, and to expel from  
the city, in event of war, 350,000 Jews and  
Poles to shift for themselves.

The wedge-shaped Polish frontier that  
pushes out, dividing, in a military sense,  
Germany and Austria to a point within 200  
miles of Berlin, with great marshes protect-  
ing its flanks and the Vistula in crescent  
shape protecting its front, is, in the opinion  
of the military men of Europe, for defensive  
purposes, without a rival. It is estimated  
that 100,000 men, as it is now fortified, can  
successfully hold it against an army of three  
times that number. It is supported by two  
great Russia railway lines running respect-

ively to Moscow and St. Petersburg, and  
these are connected by branch lines, the  
whole system being purely strategic.

The alarm is increased here by the dis-  
position of Russian troops, which menace  
both Germany and Austria. It is not  
doubted here, although the Russian journals  
persist in denials that the recent changes as  
a whole effect an advance of the entire Rus-  
sian army westward. Before the recent  
advance the force concentrated behind the  
Polish wedge was 190,000. Three new divi-  
sions have increased the number to consid-  
erably over 200,000. Large bodies of troops  
are ranked on the Galician frontier, and  
supporting armies have been advanced from  
the interior.

It is whispered that the reichstag will be  
asked to grant large sums for military pur-  
poses, and the German press suggests, at  
least a portion of it does, as Russia makes  
her loan more to increase her armaments  
than to consolidate her debt, that war be  
made upon her credit, both financially and  
politically. German holders of Russian sec-  
urities are urged to throw them upon the  
market.

### The Paris Demonstration.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The procession to the mon-  
ument of the revolutionist, Baudin, Sun-  
day was much smaller than was expected,  
the crowd numbering only about ten thou-  
sand persons, a majority of whom were from  
the provinces. The Paris municipals started  
from the Hotel de Ville at about 1 o'clock in  
the afternoon. At an earlier hour delegates  
from the Deputies union, the Left Republi-  
can union and the Republican Left of the  
senate placed wreaths at the foot of the mon-  
ument. The police cleared the streets to  
make way for the procession, which was  
quite orderly and was not impeded in its  
progress.

As the procession passed the corner of the  
Boulevard St. Denis the students' delegation  
was greeted with cries of "Vive la republi-  
que," to which they responded with cries of  
"A bas Boulanger." There were also cries  
of "Down with the Jews." The appearance  
in the procession of a number of persons who  
were wounded in coup d'etat of 1871 or  
were present in the revolution of 1848,  
elicited great applause. A rabble joined the  
tail end of the procession and sang the "Mar-  
seillaise" and other songs. Women also joined  
the ranks, thus belittling the seriousness of  
the occasion in the minds of many delegates  
who consequently withdrew.

The procession arrived at the monument  
at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. M. Darlet,  
president of the Paris municipal council, de-  
livered an oration in which he said that the  
object of the movement was to honor the  
memory of Baudin for his defence of the re-  
public against the arison, and also to honor  
those who had been proscribed or had had  
fallen under the coup d'etat. He scathingly  
denounced Boulangerism. The speech was  
received with cries of "Vive la republique."  
The city was entirely quiet Sunday night.

A manifesto issued by the Boulangist  
committee declares that although the com-  
mittee refrains from taking part in the  
Baudin demonstration it venerate his mem-  
ory. The manifesto urges citizens to firmly  
withstand any provocation the government  
may give them for disorderly action.

Upon the return of the procession to the  
Latin quarter the students attacked two om-  
nibuses filled with Boulangists, but the  
police quelled the disorder before any one  
was hurt.

### Dead in a Straw Stack.

LEBANON, Ind., Dec. 3.—A great deal of  
excitement has been caused in this place and  
vicinity over the finding of a dead human  
body imbedded in a straw stack on John  
Routh's farm, four miles west of this city.  
The body when found was in a state of  
putrefaction, and when removed from its  
resting place the lower limbs and arms  
dropped off. From papers on the person of  
the deceased the body was identified to be  
that of Doc Montgomery, who has been miss-  
ing for the last four or five weeks, but  
nothing had been thought of his long con-  
tinued absence, owing to the fact that at the  
time of his first disappearance he had been on  
a drunken spree for several days and was in  
the habit staying away from his home while  
in an intoxicated condition. Upon his per-  
son was found an empty bottle labeled land-  
anum, and it is probable that to this drug  
can be attributed his death. The deceased  
was about thirty-five years of age and leaves  
a wife and small family.

### No Cash in the Bank.

FAIRMOUNT, Neb., Dec. 3.—The People's  
bank of this place failed Saturday morning,  
with liabilities amounting to about \$50,000.  
The assets are not obtainable, but are known  
to be very meager. J. B. Chase, president  
and manager, is missing, but could not pos-  
sibly have absconded with any money, as  
there was practically no cash on hand. The  
immediate cause of the failure was the as-  
suming of the liabilities of the Union bank,  
of this place, recently suspended, all the  
available assets being absorbed to meet these  
demands.

### POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a terse and  
Spicy Manner.

Mrs. James A. Garfield was given \$10,000  
to Garfield University of Wichita, Kan.

Samuel Chittles, of Xenia, O., pauper,  
who for years has slept in a coffin, is dead.

Hugh Dugan, of Findlay, O., is arrested  
for betting Pat Haley's \$103 on Cleveland.

Emerson O. Salisbury killed himself in a  
boarding house at New York. He was de-  
pendent.

Cambridge, O., is trying a mother for the  
murder of her children, Mrs. Anna Snoots,  
of Adamsville.

An interstate congress of tobacco growers  
at Hopkinsville, Ky., decided to raise none  
of the weed in 1889.

Thomas McMahon, of London, O., charged  
with forging a Bohemian note on Morris  
Martin, was acquitted.

Dudley M. Oliver suicided at Evansville,  
Ind., by shooting himself. Financial trouble  
is believed to be the cause.

Boletta H. Hugs, head clerk in the revenue  
office, at Harrisburg, Pa., is said to be a  
defaulter in the sum of \$6,500.

Jack Kilrain has challenged John L. Sulli-  
van to fight with bare knuckles to a finish,  
London rules, for \$5,000 a side.

President Diaz took the oath of office as  
president for the third term amid a great  
display of troops and firing of cannon.

At Urbana, O., Stewart Thoe, colored,  
shot his brother Edward through the brain  
in a quarrel over the fifty cent stake in a  
game of craps.

John McCormick was arrested at Nebraska  
City, Neb., for repeatedly outraging his ten-  
year-old step-daughter. He is threatened  
with lynching.

One hundred and fifty miners were im-  
prisoned for ten hours in the mines at

Robertale, Pa., by a flood of water which  
reached to their necks.

Joseph Gwladuski, a prominent business  
man of Mount Carmel, Pa., has absconded,  
taking with him all the funds of a large  
Polish benevolent association.

James Sullivan and Joseph Patz, working  
on the farm of R. Rannner, near Orton-  
ville, Minn., were drowned in Big Stone  
lake by going through the ice.

The body of George Donovan, the murder-  
er of John King, at New Haven, Conn.,  
was found in the reservoir. The motive for  
the murder is yet to be determined.

Many leading politicians of the country  
met in New York Sunday and discussed a  
proposed cabinet. The Sun of Monday says  
it is settled that Blaine will take the state  
department.

Indianapolis Typographical union resolved  
that the setting up of any other name than  
that of Capt. William Merwille, for public  
printer would knock their hopes and prefer-  
ences into the air.

William Howard, said to be one of  
"Blinky" Morgan's gang, was sentenced at  
Detroit to ten years' imprisonment in the  
penitentiary for having burglars' tools in  
his possession.

Henry Gweevil, the "Mansfield Kid," is in  
jail at Orville, O., awaiting the result of the  
doctor's efforts to get three bullets out of  
James McDonald last were put there by the  
Kid's 38 caliber revolver.

Youngstown Typographical union, No.  
200, will show correct proof of its statement  
that Monroe Johnson, of the late Evening  
Herald, is a forger of names or pay \$50,000  
damages for the mistake.

Lucretia McFaynolds, of Jasper, Tenn.,  
brought suit for damages in the sum of  
\$50,000 against a wealthy farmer named  
Gram for seduction and breach of promise.  
A jury gave her \$25,000.

After an incarceration of twenty five  
years in a Cuban prison, Andrew Jackson  
Joyce, who disappeared from Marietta, Ga.,  
has been restored to his children, all of  
whom mourned him as dead.

The property of the Montezuma Valley  
Water Supply company was sold under fore-  
closure at Cortez, Col., to a syndicate of  
eastern capitalists, for \$350,000. The com-  
pany will be reorganized under a new  
charter.

### Shot on the Street.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Ky., Dec. 3.—N. B.  
Layle, our juror, and G. W. Collinsworth  
engaged in a little shooting scrape in front  
of the clerk's office. Collinsworth is a  
farmer, living about eight miles northwest  
of town, on the Warsaw road, and is a  
brother-in-law of Layle. The cause of the  
shooting was a renewal of an old grudge.  
Collinsworth was shot in the right arm, near  
the elbow, and Layle was shot in the neck  
and breast. Neither is considered danger-  
ous.

### Flames on a Lake Vessel.

SANDUSKY, O., Dec. 3.—The propeller  
Michigan burned to the water's edge on the  
lake, twelve miles from here Sunday.  
The flames suddenly burst from the engine  
room, and enveloped the whole after part of  
the boat. The crew barely had time to es-  
cape in small boats. The tug towed the  
burning steamer here, and the fire depart-  
ment put out the flames. She is a total  
wreck, however. No passengers were aboard.  
She belongs to Flower Brothers, Detroit, and  
was valued at \$35,000. No insurance.

### Brack Gully.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Judge Collins charged  
the jury in the Bronck case late Saturday  
night. Thirty minutes later they agreed  
upon a verdict, when read as follows: "We,  
the jury, find the defendant guilty as  
charged in the indictment, and fix his pun-  
ishment at twelve years in the penitentiary."

### Another Alexander Selkirk.

Professor Lee, of Bowdoin college, who ac-  
companied the Albatross expedition as a  
naturalist, tells of a curious experience in the  
South Pacific ocean. Years ago the Ecuador  
government planted a convict colony on  
Charles Island, one of the Galapagos group.  
The convicts revolted, killed the governor  
and escaped, leaving behind pigs, cattle,  
donkeys and horses. Since that time no one  
was thought to live there, and at Chatham  
Island, another of the group, the Albatross  
party were told that Charles Island was en-  
tirely deserted. They were, therefore, rather  
surprised when they visited Charles Island to  
come upon a man nearly naked, carrying a  
pig on his back. He was quite as surprised  
as they, and was at first in great fear; but  
finally they got him to talk. His hair and  
beard had grown to great length, and he had  
lost all notion of time. He said that some  
years before he had come from Chatham  
Island with a party in search of a certain  
valuable moss; that he had deserted his com-  
panions, who had gone off without him, and  
that since that time he had been alone on the  
island. He had lived on fruits and herbs;  
had captured wild cattle by setting traps for  
them; killed them with a spear made by  
tying his pocket knife to a stick, and from  
their hides made a hut. He was glad to see  
men again, and asked to be taken back to  
Chatham, which was granted, of course.—  
New York Sun.

### Two Kinds of Aristocracy.

I have nothing against aristocracy if it be  
of a temporary sort. We need more or less  
inflation to make us rise and despise low  
habits. But when you get a permanent aris-  
tocracy, hereditary in its nature and struc-  
ture, you have created a serious piece of mis-  
chief. An aristocrat whose father made  
shoes, as mine did, is a very useful fellow.  
He brushes up, builds a fine house and edu-  
cates his children. He is a patron of art and  
schools, and sympathizes with other people.  
He knows how the poorer folk feel and think.  
But an aristocrat whose ancestor was made  
such by William the Conqueror is a different  
sort of person. He patronizes art and schools  
and patronizes the people too. He is a mem-  
ber of a class. Society, by such aristocracy,  
is divided into two diverging sections.—M.  
Maurice, M. D., in Globe-Democrat.

### A Novel Occupation.

In Paris a man picks up a living by going  
about the streets playing on a clarinet  
through a canula placed in a hole in his  
throat after the operation of tracheotomy.  
When he has finished a little tune to take  
the canula out and exhibits it to the audi-  
ence, to show that there is no deception.—  
Chicago Herald.

On the right bank of the Volga remains of  
an ancient town, traceable over a length of  
two miles and a breadth of three-quarters of  
a mile, have been discovered. Arabian,  
Persian and Tartar coins have been found,  
with many other objects of an advanced  
civilization.—Arkansas Traveler.

## NEW LIST OF BARGAINS.

«THE BEE HIVE'S»  
SPECIAL OFFERINGS

Greatest values and best bargains we have ever offered: Ladies' Merino Un-  
derwear at 30, 35, 40 and 50 cents, worth 50, 60 and 75 cents; Ladies' All Wool  
Medicated Scarlet Underwear at 85 cents, reduced from \$1.25; same in Camel's  
Hair at \$1. worth \$1.50; Children's Merino Underwear from 12 1/2 cents up; Men's  
Underwear in good Merino at 25, 35, 40 and 50 cents, worth just double; same in  
All Wool, Medicated Scarlet at 95 cents, worth \$1.25; elegant Zephyr Toboggans,  
all colors, only 25 cents, reduced from 45 cents; endless variety of Children's Cas-  
simers, Pajama and Silk Hoods, prices from 40 cents up—every Hood reduced in price.

Our extra heavy Double Back and Front Unlau-  
dried SHIRT reduced to 45 cents; the same Shirt we  
have been selling at 65 cents.

Call and see our 30c. Corsets, worth 65c.; call and see our 75c. French Woven Cor-  
sets, worth \$1.25; call and see our \$1.25 a pair Blankets and our 65, 80 and 90c.  
Boil Comforts; Striped Flannel Skirts, all wool, 98 cents, sold everywhere else at  
\$1.25; All Silk Pajama, every shade, only 49 cents a yard—same quality sells for 75  
and 80 cents elsewhere.

Inspect our magnificent collection of Dress Fabrics. See our new Embroidered  
Flannels, Fur Trimmings, Muffs, Quilted Salins, Elder Down in all colors, Fur  
Robes, Snyrna Rags, China and India Silks, Stamped Linens, &c., &c., &c.

CLOAKS, WRAPS, SHAWLS—Great cut in the prices of Cloaks  
and Shawls; every one reduced in price. Visit our new Cloak and Carpet rooms  
and see the newest and most stylish things at astonishingly low prices.

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Goods, Cloaks, Jackets, Shawls, Hosiery  
Gloves, Underwear, Hats, Caps, Carpets,  
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Look at our prices on CARPETS  
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The Greatest Remedy of the Age for Bilious Diseases.

The most effective preparation known for removing bile from  
the system, and restoring the normal action of the liver and  
the kidneys. It has a rapid alternative and sedative  
effect upon the system. It renovates and restores  
to a healthy vigor. It increases the appetite  
and aids in the digestion and assimilation  
of the food. It can be given with  
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to children or adults of any  
age in all cases where there  
is a derangement of  
the system.

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It has been used with most wonderful  
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Colds, Bilious Colic, Cholera, Bilious Fever,  
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Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Headache, &c.

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With Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hypos-  
dia, Biliousness, Blood Humors, Kidney Disease,  
Constipation, Female Troubles, Fever and Ague,  
Sleeplessness, Partial Paralysis, or Nervous Pro-  
stration, use Paine's Celery Compound and be  
cured. In each of these the cause is mental or  
physical overwork, anxiety, exposure or malaria,  
the effect of which is to weaken the nervous sys-  
tem, resulting in one of these diseases. Remove  
the cause with that great Nerve Tonic, and the  
result will disappear.

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JAS. L. BOWEN, Springfield, Mass., writes:—  
"Paine's Celery Compound cannot be excelled as  
a Nerve Tonic. In my case it single bottle  
wrought a great change. My nervousness entirely  
disappeared, and with it the resulting affection  
of the stomach, heart and liver, and the whole  
tone of the system was wonderfully invigorated.  
I tell my friends, if sick as I have been, Paine's  
Celery Compound."

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For the Aged, Nervous, Debilitated.



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